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UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" Deacon Crankett."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—" As YOU Like It."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
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Ensiness Sources

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE fuy always

BANKING DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF FISK AND HATCH,

New York, Oct. 8, 1880,

We are receiving so many letters of mquiry as to the terms b which we receive deposit accounts of Banks, Bankers Insiness Firms and individuals that we find it necessary, in wder to save elerical labor in replying to each separate'y in lanuscript, to issue this Circular for the general information I these who may desire to open accounts with a private sanging house in this city.

We are prepared, on the terms mentioned below, to receive the accounts of responsible parties in good standing: . Except in the case of Banks, Savin ra Banks or other well

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- the average monthly balances, when th to \$1,000 or over. On accounts averaging less than \$1,000 for the month we allow no interest
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- 1. All deposits are subject to Check at Sight without notice.

One of our firm is a member of the New York Stock Ex thange, and we give particular attention to orders by mail. elegraph or in person, for the purchase or sale, on Commistop, of Investment Bonds and Stocks.

We continue to buy and sell direct, without Comulasion, all asnes and denominations of United States Bonds, for immetiate delivery, at current market rates.

Very respectfully.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There has been a severe gale at Pengauce, Cornwall. - England has proposed to the Powers that the fleet take possession of Lemnos or Muylene as pledges for the fulfilment of the Berlin Treaty. = The funeral service of Offenbach was celebrated with much solemnity in Paris. Preparations are being made for more troops in Ireland.

DOMESTIC .- The official records at Washington show that in 1846 W. H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, franculently appropriated to his own use nearly \$4,000 of pension money, due to the heirs of his grandmother; in consequence of this act he was forced to resign his clerkship in the Treasury Department. Further details of the Georgia election were received. === The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad is to be sold November 1. - General Grant delivered a short address vesterday to the veterans of his old regiment, the 21st Illinois. The 100th anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, in North Carolina, was celebrated yesterday ==== The Boston Commercial Convention yesterday rejected a resolution to admit slop-building materials free of duty. = Philadelphia rowdies have arrived in Indiana for the election.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-George William Curbs ad dressed the Republicans of Staten Island last night. === The Chief Supervisor of Elections yesterday issued orders to the United States Inspectors con cerning their duties on election day. - The Warren Court of Inquiry was continued. Horses are still affected by the epizooty. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 87.48 cents. Stocks dull but fluctuating, closing generally lower and weak.

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 62°: lowest, 46°; average, 5319°.

\$329 is just one-twelfth of the sum that William H. English collected on fraudulent letters of administration from the Pension Bureau, refused to pay to the persons who were entitled to it-his own blood-relationsand put in his pocket, where it is now. This is proved by the official correspondence of Democratic members of the Cabinet and heads of bureaus at that time.

The Commercial Convention at Boston yes-

terday showed good sense in rejecting the proposal to admit shipbuilding materials free of duty-a scheme which has already had a fair trial in a modified form, and proved valueless. The ples of Mr. Roach for the revival of American shipping on a National basis was timely, and appears to have been in accord with the true sentiment of the delegates.

It is true, as the whole Democratic chorus will cry out, that Mr. English is not running for President. But he is running for Vice-President, with the possibility of becoming President, and no one can vote for Hancock without voting for English. Is there an independent voter anywhere who wants to put a man stigmatized in the records of the War Department as a swindler into the chair once filled by Adams and Jefferson ?

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, in a dispatch which is printed on another page, declares the reelection of Governor Colquitt to mean that "a large majority of the voters of Georgia accept in good faith and abide by the results of the war, and are opposed to 'political prescription." The people of the North would be more ready to take ex-Governor Bullock's view if they did not know that Governor Colquitt's strong argument in the canvass was that he had been a better Rebel than Mr. Norwood.

The Republicans in Indianapolis, our dispatches say, propose to pay Mr. William H. Barnum the compliment of marching " seven 'mules" in the procession to-morrow. No faithful Democrat will be able to gaze upon those sacred animals without asking himself how many mules are to be bought this time, and wondering why the big bar'l that the New-York Democrats have sent out should not shed some money into his pocket to reward his life-long fidelity, instead of going to enrich fellows who vote the ticket only for a consideration.

There is a cloud of witnesses to the fact that the black man does not have either a free vote or a fair count in the South. Th witnesses are the white Democrats of the South themselves, who either admit this state of things or boast of it, according to their respective temperaments, in speeches, in the newspapers, and in private conversation. The Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, in a speech from which an extract is given in another column, adds another Southern witness to the list. Dr. Vincent in conversation with three Southern gentleman, one of them evidently a United States Senator, pressed upon them the question whether a negro could vote as he pleased. Evasion followed evasion, until one of them said with impatience: "Yes, he can "vote as he pleases, if he pleases to vote " for the Democratic party." This does not sound so well as General Hancock's pompous demand for "a full vote, free ballet and fair "count," but it is far more honest. The South may as well understand first as last that the so-called "sectional" issue will never disappear from politics so long as this is true. The Republican party hasn't the look of a party that is to be beaten; but if it should be beaten, and beaten a dozen times, it would still renew this fight for the right of every man to cast his vote, with the same zeal that it fought the fight for the right of every man to own his body. And it is not likely to be beaten so long as it represents the spirit of freedom as against slavery in a new shape.

\$3,964.

It sometimes happens that offences against good morals gain impanity by their very meanness and indecency. Men prefer that the criminal should go unpunished rather than that their hands should be soiled with the work of inflicting the penalties which he has carned. Some such feeling as this may have kept from publicity and general opprobrium William H. English which is told in another part of this issue. It is easy to believe that those who knew these facts may have concluded that Mr. English was not worth even the contempt of any honest man. The grotesque story would be indicrous, if it were not shocking. It is sometimes said in jest that as soon as a man has been fairly nominated for office in this country, he is charged with having murdered his grandmother, and with having accumulated a large fortune by stealing pennies off dead men's eyes. The facts proved against Mr. English are so revoltingly mean and dishonest that in their presence these rather coarse wittleisms lose the appearance of jests, and take on a look of sober possibility. No Democrat should overlook the fact that

the statements made need not be accepted on the authority of any Republican citizen or Republican newspaper. They are embodied in the official correspondence of William L. Marcy, Secretary of War, Isaac Toucey, Attorney-General, and J. L. E iwards, Commissioner of Pensions under President Polk-all Democrats, and two of them famous and revered in the party. The documents show that William H. English, finding that his grandmother had been entitled to a pension for twelve years for the Revolutionary services of her husband, took out fraudulent letters of administration upon her estate, and without the knowledge of her heirs, hiblood-relations, prosecuted the claim for \$3,964, and received the money. The heirs, or some of them, discovering this, demanded the money, which he refused to disgorge, alleging, as a final means of protecting himself, that he was insolvent. He is not insolvent to-day. He is well known to be a millionaire, and yet, within the past few weeks, one of these heirs whom he defrauded has written to the Commissioner of Pensious, asking if it is true that Mr. English collected this money in 1845. This is the personal or family side of this matter.

There is an official side also. The defrauded heirs made a new claim upon the Government, insisting that inasmuch as the letters of administration were illegal, the payment to English was fraudulent and void, and could not stand in the way of a payment to the rightful heirs. While there was a disposition to admit the justice of the claim, it was rejected because no appropriation had been made by Congress. Mr. English was then a Government clerk, and Secretary Marcy demanded an explanation, which was so unsatisfactory that in a few weeks Mr. English, who had a powerful patron, was allowed to resign. The official side of this transaction, therefore, shows it to have been a fraud upon the United States Government, inasmuch as Mr. English collected money which did not belong to him and which he was not authorized to collect; and to have been also a case of obtaining money by false pretences, for he represented brimself as the legal administrator, which he was not, and knew he was not. The offence is as clearly defined as bounty-jumping, and quite as vulgar. The personal side of the transaction-Mr. English's treatment of his relatives-needs no characterization.

Probably the worst man who ever held the

Vice-Presidency was Aaron Burr, but Aaron Burr was a paragon of virtue beside a man capable of these mean crimes. THE TRIBUNE long ago expressed the opinion that Mr. English is about the smallest person ever nominated for that office by any party. What must be said of him now? The facts indisputably proved against him make him so contemptible that the honest man will prefer not to linger on the picture. Our Indiana correspondence says there is talk of withdrawing his name after election-because he has not paid his promised campaign subscription. Ought it not to be withdrawn now on the ground that he is not fit to be voted for ?

GRANT ON HANCOCK.

General Grant's remarks about General Hancock make Democrats very angry. When he has something to say, General Grant sends his words like a rifle ball, straight to the mark, and his explanation of General Hancock's character, and of the motives which made him the instrument of the White Leagues when he was commander in Louisiana, will have a marked effect upon public opinion. That the present Democratic candidate had his head turned by the flattery of a few politicians, so that his political ambition made him an easy victim of Southern schemers, was not unknown to students of his character; but the evidence of General Grant as to his character and conduct will impress the minds of multitudes who have not the opportunity to investigate the record. In truth, the interview deals a little more leniently with General Hancock than he probably deserves. It does not put the reasonable stress upon the fact that, as a friend of General McClellan. Hancock was closely associated with those who wished the Union cause to fail if it was to become connected with emancipation, and who demanded a cessation of hostilities in 1864, with a view to a dishonorable peace. From a man of such associations and tenden ies the remark came naturally that he was "opposed to nigger domination." In quoting this remark by General Hancock, given as his sole excuse for insubordinate refusal to carry out an act of Congress, General Grant discloses the temper of the present candidate with regard to the later phases of the war and the whole question of reconstruction.

During the war and afterward there was sharp division among those who were opposed to the rebellion. Some wanted to get rid of the cause of rebellion, and some wanted to save it. Some believed heartily in emancipation and impartial suffrage; others were even willing that the Union cause should be lefeated rather than these changes should be effected. Some insisted that rebellion was a erime, and that peace should be made only when rebels had surrendered. Others, like McClellan and the Copperheads who supported him, wanted to negotiate and sue for peace, even white the rebels were thundering before the Capital, because they saw that only by negotiation could slavery be saved and the complete overthrow of the rebellion be prevented. General Hancock's course, during and after the war, was not unlike that of other officers who sided with McClellan and the Peace Democrats. If other evidence as to his temper were needed, General Grant supplies it.

This "vain, weak man," whose previous sympathies inclined the disloyalists to court him, was quickly won by their flatteries and promises of political support. When they asked him to be their agent in overturning the loyal Government waich had been reared in Louisiana under the acts of Congress and the vigorous and loyal administration of Sheridan, General Hancock assented, though other Union Generals had indignantly refused. The order respecting the interference of the military with the civil power was issued by him sorely as a means of giving the White Leagues that effect, but was contemptuously disregarded and trampled under foot by General Hancock himself, where the existing civil authority did not suit the purposes of his allies, the White Leaguers. Whatever of credit this service of the dislovalists deserves. General Hancock is entitled to, and that is absolutely the only thing ever done by him which is considered, even by his friends, to entitle him to consideration as a statesman. He succumbed to disloyal flattery, issued orders calculated to turn over the power to the White Leagues, and disregarded those same orders when it pleased them best to have him do so.

It is not strange that the Democrats are indignant, when the scanty civil record of their candidate is placed in so strong and clear a light by General Grant. For they have had no hope of the success of General Hancock, except as a mask for disloyal aims and feelings. General Grant strips off the mask. To General Hancock's capacity and fidelity as a soldier he denies no deserved honor. But he ents to the very bone when he shows how Gen . eral Haucock came to do the only thing that ever brought him into political notice, and what that thing was.

REBEL CLAIMS ONCE MORE.

"If I were President," stammers General Hancock, "I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not!" "That s explicit!" shricks the Demogratic editor. It settles this ridiculous Rebel Claims question for one Presidential term, at least."

It does nothing of the kind. We gave three good reasons a day or two ago: 1. A candidate's letter cannot be accepted as an absolute guarantee. 2. The veto might not be sustained. 3. The Vice-President might become President and do whatever he was bidden. But, even granting that General Hancock, if elected, would be as goed as his word, and, furthermore, that the Houses of Congress would not override the veto, and that he would survive his term of office, his declaration does not settle the Rebel Claims question.

For this reason: The legislation which would enable the Southern claimants to pillage the National Treasury would be so artfully contrived and brought to bear so indirectly that General Hancock, if elected, could approve of it without seeming to violate his pledge. He would not be asked to sign relief bills outright, but to sanction judicial measures whereby the legal agencies for the adjudication of claims against the Government would be multiplied. What the horde of rebel claimants are skirmishing for is fighting ground in the courts, Their aim is to transfer the enormous budget of claims now filed before Congress or the Court of Claims to more convenient tribunals controlled by their own party. For example, House Bill No. 3,131, introduced by a Nerthern Democrat (Mr. Hill, of Ohio), provides for the abolition of the Court of Claims, where the loyalty of the claimant is made an indispensable condition, and the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Courts. Many plausible pretexts could be urged for the

Court, and the President's signature might be given to the bill as a measure of judicial reconstruction without any apparent repudiation of the terms of his letter as a candidate. Yet that bill would give to every rebel who suffered damage to property by reason of the operations of the Union armies the right to go into Court and sue for the recovery of the amount of his loss. In like manner a bill for increasing the number of Judges on the Supreme Bench might lead to the establishment of a precedent by which the distinction between loyal and disloyal claimants would be removed. Let this be done, and we have the authority of so thorough a constitutional lawyer as Senator Edmunds for saying that rebel pensions could be granted.

The North must not be deceived. The Rebel Claims question has not been settled. Without a Democratic President's signing one of the thousands of relief bills now pending, the Treasury might be squeezed dry. The daughters of the horse-leech would not stand before the doors of the White House, crymg "Give, give." They would wait at the backstairs of the courts until Democratic Justice, a creature like unto themselves, should come and feed them.

"DRIVE ON! THEY'VE GOT OUT."

This is a very remarkable lot of "supes" that is marching across the stage and back bebind the scenes and over again, trying to pass itself off as a procession of Hancock Republicans. There must be somewhere from six to ten of them in all-all major-generals and no enlisted men, and all either making speeches or writing letters to the newspapers, every mother's son of them being chiefly anxious to illuminate himself and dwell as long as possible in the public eye. It's funnier than Humpty Dumpty. When a man with a bass drum gets so wrapped up in his own music that he marches straight on all alone, fancying that he leads a procession, he is simply amusing; but when he puts on the airs of a drum-major and tries to pass himself off for a whole procession, when down at the bottom of his heart he knows there's only one of him-or less-he becomes irresistible. That's a show that provokes Homeric laughter. And what shall be said of it when his employer stands by and with a serious countenance assures the audience that he really is a procession, and that there are several hundred of him with torches, banners, transparencies and positive political convictions? This is the case of "Colonel" Henry Hercales Hadley, who is trying to pass himself off for 1,300 Hancock Republicans, and thinks he will soon be 2,500, while his Democratic employers stand by and say, "Oh, it's quite clear that there are at least 1,300 of him " now, and he's rapidly increasing." Then the sort of men they are! And the

reasons they give for leaving the Republicans! And the serious way in which they do it! Just look at it! The final argument against General Garfield, the Republican candigate, the one upon which the whole opposition to Lim has at last been centred, is that he is not a man of integrity. They say that he sold himself for \$329, and they have chalked the figures all over the country in testimony of their belief in his personal dishonesty. Upon this argument against him, who are these people who are so shocked that they cannot abide the idea of this bad man being elected President? Who are these sincere and upright souls that have stepped down and out of the Republican party because its candidate is so corrupt? Why, here is Colonel John W. Forney, of Philadelphia He is not entirely unknown to the people of this country. He is quite well known in Philadelphia. Say it in Philadelphia that John W. Forney can't vote for Garfield because he doubts his integrity. Say just that; no more. There is not a man who knows him there, or anywhere else, whose face wouldn't broaden to a grin at absolute immunity in their crimes, and General the suggestion. Then there's General Benjamin F. Butter. Could any audience keep its counts nance at his appearance in the procession? And "Boss" Shepherd, of Washington! He is another to with his hand upon his heart protests against Garfield. His sensitive soul is shocked too at the thought of having a corrupt man for President. Does that detection need any particular comment? Close on his heeis, with a blue streak behind him, comes Muliett, blaspheming in polysyllables and protesting with polyglot oaths combining seven or eight orders of architecture, that he cannot support Garfield. And there is not a ent stone of all that he has drawn three or four prices for and put in public buildings in the past ten years that would not, out of the very ugiiness in which he has set it, actually smile at that spectacle.

And then there is "Colonel" Henry Hercules Hadley, not so well known as the others, but known in insurance circles, and better known to the general public now than he was before The Tribune illuminated his careerhe cannot vote for Garfield because he has no confidence in his honesty. It must be said for this remarkable person that the one thing about him that is funnier than his idea of the number of people he is, is the reason be gives for voting for Hancock. He feels that he cannot trust Garfield. This is so good a thing that the victims of his operations in insurance and other enterprises will, if they have any sense of humor, forgive him all he owes them. Well. these are the principal men of the Hancock Republicans; the "supes" playing they are a procession. It is only necessary to name them. They cannot vote for Garfield. They have left the Republican party. Very well. The party will try and bear up under it.

" Passengers in this 'bus will do well to look "out for their pocketbooks," said a London policeman at the door of a crowded omnibus; there are two members of the 'swell mob' "in here." "If that's the case," said a nervous young man in a white choker, who looked like a clergyman, "I will get out. I cannot "risk my reputation in such company," " And "I," said a respectable looking old gentlemen with gold-headed cane and spectacles, "have "too much money about me to stand the chances of being robbed." And so both alighted. Then the policeman said: "Drive on; they've both got out." The Republican party can drive on in comfort now-several persons have "got out,"

It is unquestionably true that at every election. and specially at every election of President, agreat many men vote who have no right to vote. It is also true that most of the votes thus cast are for the Democratic candidates. It is not therefore surprising that whenever any attempt is made to prevent these frauds the Democratic newspapers should raise a frightful howt of indignation, and protest ferocionsly against such an invasion of the liberties of the citizen. Just now the wrath of these journals is heaped upon the head of Mr. Davenport, the Chief Supervisor of Elections, who has done nothing more than his duty in directing that persons offering to vote under falso and fraudulent naturalization papers shall be prevented from doing so. Why should the Democrats get angry at this ! There is nothing new in the objection to these papers. The are notoriously worthless. They are such evidence of dishonesty that their seizure by any public offidiscontinuance of an expensive and unnecessary | cer would only be the performance

him of an act of simple duty, without special instructions. The men who issued them have become infamous. The right to vote under them is a laughable pretension. The Democrats are already crowing over their tremendous registration. Do they mean to say that it will not bear a little sifting? They might as well object to the scrutiny which their naturalization devices are undergoing in Philadelphia, and where one of their chief operators in the business of illegally manufacturing citizens has already been held to bail for trial-a man whose name was Thomas White, and who did service under that of George Smith. The beautiful bogus business in Philadelphia appears to have met with a sudden check, thanks to the vigilance of the Republicans! Any Democrat who after this will assert that his party does not need watching must be one of its most invaluable members. He would be worth any wages from this time until election day; that is, if our Supervisor should not get his eye on him.

A Brooklyn correspondent asks: "Do you pretend o say that the first column of page 5 of your issue of October 2 is an exact copy of a column in The Daily Telegraph, of Hot Springs, Ark., on Monday, August 23, 1880? If so, I shall not vote for Hancock." We don't pretend anything. The copy is as exact as we can make it, and if this correspondent or anybody else will only call at the office he can easily decide for himself. The original Arkansas paper is framed and hung up in our counting-room window.

The significant gains of the Republicans in Delaware and Connecticut ought not to surprise thoughtful people. Both are manufacturing States, and there has been no canvass in years in which ousiness interests were so prominent. It is evident that the merchant and manufacturer are taking an active interest in this contest, and are already engaging effectively in the preliminary skirmishes.

The symbol 329 means simply a Solid South under the rebel flag.

The more Tammany prances and shakes its fist at Davenport, the more this city will be convinced that Davenport is interfering successfully with schemes for ballot-box stuffing.

Think of this: In November, 1879, a proposition was made to General Hancock that he accept a nomination for the Presidency on a Greenback ticket with an ex-Confederate. Did he treat the proposition with contemptnous silence, or did he reject it with indignation? Neither one. Apparently unmindful that he had been grossly insulted, he vrote a very polite answer, saying he was a soldier and could not express any opinions, and adding: If I were nominated by a party I would be governed by its platform or I would not accept its nomiuntion." What did that mean? Blanton Dunean nation." What did that mean't Blanco Duneau, who received it, interpreted it to mean a willingness to accept, for he at once circulated it as a confidential document among his fellow Greenbackers, and from that time to the present, when he is on the stump for Hancock in Indiana, has been a zealons disciple of Hancock. The Democratic papers seem to interpret it in the same way, for they are very careful not to print the correspondence.

General Butler is said to aspire to a Cabinet position. He would make a rattling "change" Secretary of the Treasury.

An exhausting investigation of the "Hancock Republican Soldiers' and Sailors' " Association in Philadelphia has been made by a News reporter. The Democrats have claimed a membership of 2,000, composed entirely of men who have hitherto voted only the Republican ticket. The reporter found a president and a treasurer, who said they had enregiments they had served. This removes the what free president and trensurer, after violent mental wreaching, were able to mention two of the names, Lynch and West. They could do no more, neither find first names for these worthes, nor tell in weat regiments they had served. This removes the wind from another Hancock boom

It is only a few weeks since the Democrats were claiming that Grant was a Hancock Veteran. They are not doing so any more. It is estimated that at least a half million of dol-

ars has been sent to Indiana by Democrats for the purchase of votes. The voter who is in the market will be very stapid if he casts his vote before he re-"Circular No. 329," as given in vesterday's Tern.

UNE, is appearing on the fences and bill-boards of rural Penasylvania in great profusion. It is the laudable purpose of the Republicans to give the mud-singers their fill of those mystic symbols of a

John Kelly should reflect that the climate of New-York is not snituble for the purely Southern recreation of buildezing.

Hancock doubte if Grant said it all. Nobody else

It seems that the Southern chivalry is not above tealing. We used to be told that nobody but carpetonggers ever stole anything in the South. An exsheriff of New-Orleans has been discovered to be a defaulter in the sum of \$250,000, of which amount the city will lose at least \$100,000, and the State of Louisiana the rest. The Democratic journals charge that his crime was known to the city and State officials but that they have kept it quiet. The ending Democratic journal of New-Orleans, The Democrat, says of the case: "As all the facts in no defalcation of the late civil Sheriff come to which is the more criminal, the man who has, mine which is the more criminal, the man who has, with the boldness of a high-wayman and the impudence of Boss Tweed, pocketed the people's money, or the public officials whose duty it was to guard the people's interests and protect them from robbery."

The Indiana voter who agrees to vote for Lan ders on a promise of pay after election will sell his

veracity, sends the following conversation, which he calls a "request for a change on principle": First gentleman, a Republican: "Well, my friend, how are you going to vote ?" Second gentleman, a Hebrew: "I votes for Hancock on principle." First gentleman: "How does the 'principle' come in? You are rich, your business is prosperous, the country is prosperous. Why change?" Second gentleman: "Vell, you see Vanderbilt has forty millions Government bonds, worth 109. If we elect Hancock, they will fail to 90 and—1 buys 'em!" Query: could the second gentleman have been our genial friend Belmont?

Why does The World, in quoting Hancock's observation about "nigger domination," spell it "negro domination?" This is trilling with the truth of history and one of the most sacred rights of the Demo-

That terrible revolutionist, "Little Johnny Davenport," is now to be bulldozed by the Tammany section of the Solid South. Do they fear that he means to "coerce" the "Democratic State" of New-York into going Republican by a bigger majority than it did last year !

PERSONAL.

The pedestal for the statue of Alexander Hamilton, which is to be placed in Central Park, will be ready for shipment from the New-England Granite ompany's works about the middle of this month

Gladstone has apparently recovered all the vigor of which his severe illness robbed him. He takes long walks daily in the neighborhood of Hawarden Castle, and is said to look remarkably strong and

Cabanel, the artist, works as indefatigably as of he were poor instead of rich, and unknown instead of famous. He has four portraits now in hand, and has sketched two important pictures, one of which is a scene from "The Merchant of Venice." Paris journals state that during the recent Cab-

net crisis, Grevy and Gambetta did not once meet, and that late events have apparently cooled the cordial relations which existed between the President of the Republic and the President of the Cham-

Mayor Prince, of Boston, is a great worker and never seems to get tired. In the preparations for the recent celebration he worked day and night, and his associates were astonished at his endurance long after they were ready to admit that they them-selves were utterly fagged out.

dinal Richelien. He thought Coquelin's acting in "L'Aventuriere" admirable.

A new paper has been started in this city, called The Sunday Evening Journal, which will aim to give the news of the time from midnight Saturday to the hour of going to press Sunday evening. Thomas W. Pittman is the editor, and R. F. Hamilton the publisher, The first issue has a newsy look and contains a good quantity of lively reading matter.

Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, who has been visiting in Berlin, where he witnessed some of the autumn military manœuvres, expressed to various German officers his unbounded admiration for the German Army, at the same time giving utterance to the hope that the Austrian Army would soon be placed on a par with that of Germany.

The report that Mr. Fawcett, the English Postmaster-General, contemplates a visit to this country during the recess of Parliament is corroborated by the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian. It is Mr. Fawcett's intention to devote the recess to the question of telegraphic reform, including six-penny telegrams in London, more efficient service on Sundays and the development of telephonic communication. In pursuance of his investigations, it is Mr. Fawcett's wish, if possible, to visit New-York and to make a personal inspection of the telegraph service in this city.

Madame de Witt's memoir of her father, "M. Guitot in Private Lafe," recently published, brings out many traits of his character of which the world knew little. One passage in the memoir is as follows: "The little grandchildren had never learned to be afraid of their grandfather; their perfect respect never interfered with their gayety in his presence. He was not, like his friend, Lord Aberdeen, obliged to go into his daughters' rooms in order to enjoy the children's merry noise; the children rushed into his room early in the morning one after another, and were allowed to share his early breakfast. . As they grew older it was their grandfather whom the children chose as a confident of all their little secrets, and of the bright hopes which crowd the imagination of the young. He used to listen to their confidences with far-seeing tenderness, and sometimes even to solicit them. His words, his looks, his counsels sank deep into their young hearls, and bore fruit long afterward." rushed into his room early in the morning one after

GENERAL NOTES.

Monchot's success in Algiers in pumping water and making it boil by solar force alone, brings to mind Eriesson's prediction; "The time will come when he Nile and the Ganges will be haed with cotton and other factories griven by solar heat; and, the raw material being at hand, labor plentiful, and the motive power inexpensive, these regions will defy all foreign

ompetition Moses King, Editor of "The Harvard Register," has published a neat little pappilet on "The Back Bay District," copiously illustrated, with interesting letter-press. This is a quarter of Boston which has been completely transformed during the last ten years. The new " Old South," Trinity Caureb, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Boston and Providence Depoi, Channey Hall School, the Vendome, the Bruttle Square Church, and other notable specimens of the architecture of this charming district are brought before the reader's eyes in

A Scotch printer without a penny in his pocket arrived in Detroit one day last week, after a four years' journey around the world. He sailed from San Francisco as steward on a ship bound for Tokto, but in consequence of a quarrel with the officers was compelled to go ashere at the Sandwich Islands. After setting type in the office of The Honolulu Gazetle he was engaged as hostler to help take care of a stable of thirty horses that were bring shipped to Melbourne. His stay n Australia lasted nearly a year, during watch he walked through the various provinces and visited the bush, until in the fall of 1877 he shipped on a coasting vessel at Hobart Town, and for several months was knocked about the West Indies. Shipwreeked, he was nicked up by a merchantman, and was taken to the Suer Canal. From Exppt he travelied as servant to English traveliers, and, as a vagabond, through the Holy Land, and at hast brought up at Constantinopie. In this way he went up the Danube, and during the summer of 1878 was a soilor before the mast on the failth examine the failthe travelled on foot to Geneva and Rome, whence be salied to Genov, made his way to Masrid and at last arrived in Paris in March, 1879. After working as a printer in Job offices several weeks, he carried enough money to pay his pussage to Landon, and in July salled from Liverpool to Havann and Charleston, S. C., where he arrived about a year ag. Since that time he has tranned through most of the Eastern States and is now on his way to San Francisco. vessel at Hobart Town, and for several months was Artificial cramming being the besetting sin

of American education, some remarks recently in eleby the English Postmaster-General, blind Mr. Fawcett, can be studied most profitably by parents and teachers. Too much reading and not enough thought!" was bis exclamation, after dwelling upon the evil effects of attempting to crain the mind with more than it can hold. He did not think it would be fair to throw the entire responsibility of this on teachers. Their better judgment was often controlled by the parents, who wished their coildren to be taught an unlimited number of things in a very limited period. If parents would let their children remain longer at school, and be taught a erally very much more satisfactory. The idea of vain ing knowledge only for its money's worth in after life rasto be guarded against. The object was to train the mond. Very often what was learned at school was of no practical value afterward, sand yet it formed a valuable course of mental training. He could say this from his own experience with regard to the sonly of mathematics. The best test of the skill of a teacher was the extent to which he was able to discover what was the best subject to develop the faculty of each indivi-nit pupil. Nothing could be a greater instake than for a young man who had gained a little more education han his lattier to leave his bandies aft to seek employ-ment as a clerk. Such a course was doubtless some-times taken in the following of an idea that his own seed position would be improved; but if society could

PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Barnum may find it necessary to ex-metric the "steel rail" market in his own State. -{Water-bury American (Rep.) There is evidence on all sides that hundreds of thousands of business men, artisans and employes in the great industries who now have full employment and good wages are among those who " are not calling for a change."—[Boston Journal (Rep.)

THEN, THEY ARE REBEL PLAGS, ARE THEY! The latest trick of the Republicans out West is to send their agents out as Democrats to swing read flars and hurral for Jeff Davis. The country has become so accustomed to masks and ghosts, however, that the originators of these scares are only laughed at for their

AN UNANSWERED QUESTION. Says THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE: "Suppose a solid Southern Congress sound tack a lot of claims to an appropriation bir, would Hancock, if he were Poss-dent, be strong chough and brave chough to vece the bill and stick to it!" That's a question every Democrat

BRIEF BUT TO THE POINT.

Prom The Bochester Democrat a. at Chronicle (Rev.)

General Ulysses S. Grant is a man of few words, but it is to be feared duat General Hanceck will think that every word Grant soeaks weighs a too. Too estimate whose Grant makes of the doughty Democratic warron is peculiarly terse and teiling. It strips off the jack-daw plumage of patriolism in which he was stratting and makes him a very common bird, opening his bill for the crambs of office. Grant, both as deneral of the Army and as Commander in-Chief, dut me in a Presidential term, was Hanceck's superior officer, and the knows aim through and through. His estimate is a judicial one, and his dissection of "Order No. 40" will still further open the eyes of good estingens to the perifor the Nation it General Hancock, no ten the inspiration that guides him, should attain to the Presidency. BRIEF BUT TO THE POINT.

SOUTHERN INTOLERANCE AND UNFAIRNESS.

From a Speech by the Rev. Dr. John B. Vencent, at Plainfield
September 30.

I sat in an elegant parlor in the State of Georgia in a three hours' discussion—for, allow me. Ms. Caatrman, to say that wherever fortune, or fate, of Providence, may take me, in the pine mils of Mahe, of the control of the contr Confrontant to say that wherever fortune, or fite, at Providence, may take me, in the pine mils of Marke, of it the most cregant retreats of Georgia and Mississips, I am a Republican wherever I am. We discussed this question. I said these gentiemen can give une testimosy concerning this important, visal question to my lace as a Northern man, though of Samhern birtle. In the case of the Caisoin case? One said, "I have never raily examined that case." Said another, "I have never raily examined that case." Said another, "I have never raily examined that case." Said another, "I have never raily examined that case." Said another, "I have never that there is something singular about that, but suppose that it can easily be explained by local difficulties." They don't know about it. The "Know-Noming party" is not dead. I was entertained—I will not thame the house of State—I was entertained in most elegant style, as I have said, for three days in the family of a man occupying a high position in his State. There was present a scale man of the highest position a man can occupy in the Congress of the United States, and with these gentimes I taken with aid transluces for three angles, as we not opportunity, and canvassed these questions. I presented the feeling of the South. We did not lose of temper. We taiked with all candor. I brought to the hardest effort I ever put forth in my h.e. ic get toom to answer that question. It was, "May the negro in the State, or any other Southern State, vote as he please long after they were ready to admit that they themselves were utterly fagged out.

Edwin Booth spent the latter part of September in Paris with his wife and daughter. He was an unwearied sight-seer in the gay capital. One of the pictures in the Louvre which most interested him was Philippe de Champagne's portrait of Car
Tais is a factor of lever put forth in my lite is answered. This is a factor of part of the pictures of th